CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung received on July 13 the delegation of the Special Measure Committee for Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG
Receives JSP Korea Committee Delegation

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 13 the delegation of the Special Measure Committee for Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Tate Kanejiro, Chairman of the Special Measure Committee for Korean Affairs of the JSP and Member of the House of Representatives.

Also present were Comrade Kim Yong Nam and Mun Byong Rok, vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he was very pleased with the revisit to our country of the delegation of the Special Measure Committee for Korean Affairs of the JSP. He warmly welcomed the delegation and had a conversation with it in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Presidential Gifts Sent to Mozambican People

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent gifts to the Mozambican people.

A grand ceremony for conveying gifts of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Mozambican people was held on July 4 at the building of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, according to a report from Lourenco Marques.

Put up with due respect in the hall of the ceremony for conveying the gifts were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and a portrait of Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Present at the ceremony were the members of the Party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Kong Jin Tae, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and Song Gi Tae, DPRK Ambassador to Mozambique.

Present there were Joaquim De Barbalf, Member of the Central Committee and the Executive Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and Minister of Agriculture, and other leading personages of Mozambique.

The ceremony was addressed by the head of the Party and government delegation of our country and the Minister of Agriculture of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In the speech the Minister of Agriculture of Mozambique said that it was great joy for them to hold a ceremony for conveying precious gifts sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, to the Mozambican people.

He said: I express deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and the Workers' Party, the Government and the people of Korea in the name of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the Government and the people of Mozambique.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, gave sincere assistance, material and moral, to the Mozambican people during their protracted, arduous armed struggle against colonialism.

He sent today another precious gifts to the Mozambican people who have won independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great significance to the independence of Mozambique and expressed militant and friendly solidarity with the Mozambican people in the just struggle against imperialism.

I ask you to convey our sincere greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party and people of Korea in the name of the Liberation Front, Government and people of Mozambique for the precious gifts sent by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Concluding his speech he said: "I reverently wish good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, who wisely leads the revolutionary struggle."

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Messages from Foreign Leaders

On Occasion of Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for Forcing U.S. Troops to Withdraw from S. Korea

Romania

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the "Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for Forcing the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops to Withdraw from South Korea."

The message said:

I extend greetings of internationalist support and warm solidarity to you and, through you, to the entire fraternal Korean people on the 25th anniversary of the war for defending the independence of the fatherland, national sovereignty and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on the "Month of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Korean People."

Hoping that you will register great success in your tremendous work for the country's socialist construction, I take this opportunity to assure you that we express our full support and solidarity for the constructive initiatives and just policy for reunifying the country by the Korean people themselves in an independent and peaceful way without any outside interference, which you put forward to realize the desire of the entire Korean nation.

I recollect with particular joy the successful talks held between us some time ago. And I express once again the firm belief that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed by us and other documents and agreements reached between us during your visit to Romania will give a powerful impetus to constantly developing the fraternal friendship relations of multilateral cooperation and militant solidarity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples in the interests of the Romanian and Korean peoples and in conformity with the unity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and the solidarity of all the democratic forces and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, cooperation and progress throughout the world.

Cambodia

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received, on this Month, a letter from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

The letter reads:

It was just twenty-five years ago that the U.S. imperialists provoked an extremely criminal war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after many years of active and systematic preparations from south Korea which they had illegally occupied.

However, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army led always by Your Excellency who is the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and genius in military strategy, tempered in the days of the protracted, heroic and triumphant revolutionary struggle against the Japanese colonialists and their stooges completely defeated the U.S. imperialists and their followers and won victory in the three-year-long heroic struggle by displaying noble heroism.

The self-sacrificing struggle waged by the DPRK under the wisest leadership of Your Excellency greatly weakened U.S. imperialism, which in April 1975 sustained a new complete defeat in Cambodia and Vietnam.

The Cambodian people, the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces and the Head of State of Cambodia who are comrades-in-arms of the revolutionary Korean people led by President Kim Il Sung in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the aggressor, regard it as a great pride and joy to extend warmest congratulations with deep emotion to Your Excellency on the occasion of the commemoration of the immortal and glorious victory of the DPRK under your heroic and brilliant command over U.S. imperialism.

Today this detestable imperialism is making preparations for a new war of aggression. In south Korea, U.S. imperialism is independently increasing equipment for its military occupation and has gone the length of installing nuclear weapons threatening the DPRK.

But U.S. imperialism, after sustaining a shameful, decisive defeat in Cambodia and Vietnam, threatens in vain other countries of the third world. It will frighten no one any longer.

The DPRK led by Your Excellency has become more powerful and more invincible than ever before.

If the U.S. imperialists dare kindle again the flame of war in Korea defying the warnings of the DPRK, they will perish once and for all to their disgrace in the flame kindled by themselves.

As Your Excellency, the most respected and beloved, great leader of the Korean people, has rightly said, what the Korean people shall lose in this new war is only the Military Demarcation Line and what they shall gain is the reunification of Korea.

I, in the name of the Cambodian people, express warmest respect to you once again and extend highest fraternal consideration to Your Excellency Marshal, President of the DPRK.

Algeria

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Houari Boumediene, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the Month of Solidarity with the Korean People I, in the name of the Council of Revolution, the National Liberation Front, the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and the Algerian people, once again express to you our active support to the just struggle of the Korean people to realize their legitimate aspiration under your outstanding leadership.

I am convinced that thanks to your resolution and the painstaking efforts you have tirelessly made for the correct solution of the Korean question the Korean people enjoying the support of all the justice-and peace-loving forces will get over all the obstacles laid by imperialism and certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

Algeria which is always faithful to the principle of her activity will as in the past in the future, too, stint no efforts to support the struggle of your people to accomplish the just cause of the friendly Korean nation and its sacred goal.

Your historic visit to our country some time ago which achieved a shining success is always linking the revolutions of our two countries and once again strikingly demonstrated our unbreakable solidarity greatly conducive to the struggle of the third world peoples against the rule of outside forces and for attainment of liberation and progress.

High considerations.

PLO

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received, on this Month, a message from Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and General Commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Army.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the beginning of the Month of International Solidarity with the Struggle of the Korean People, I am happy to extend full support and encouragement in the name of the Palestinian people and revolution and in my own name to the Korean people's struggle for driving the imperialist forces out of the southern half, overthrowing the fascist clique of south Korea and achieving the reunification of the country.

We think we are standing in the same trench with the Korean comrades-in-arms under your wise leadership.

We support the just proposals for national reunification made public by you and express solidarity with them.

We also extend support and encouragement to the struggle of the south Korean people against the puppet ruling circles backed by the imperialist forces.

We are convinced that in the near future the Korean people will win victory and the imperialists will sustain a defeat.

(KCNA)

DPRK Party & Gov't Missions Visit Foreign Countries; Solidarity Increased

The delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are visiting the third world countries, strengthening international solidarity with them under the banner of the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle in keeping with the development in situation changing fast in favour of the Korean people before the 30th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

This makes a great contribution to promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the home country and does a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are scheming to perpetuate Korea's division with the plots to create "two Koreas."

Follows the recent activities of the delegations:

* The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Hwan, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party, returned to Pyongyang on June 14 by plane after visiting the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

* Carlos Andres Perez, President of Venezuela, on June 11 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Son Song Pil, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Minister of the Administration Council, on a visit to Venezuela.

Present on the occasion were leading personages concerned of Venezuela.

The head of the Party delegation of our country courteously conveyed the greetings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Venezuelan President.

The Venezuelan President expressed deep thanks for the warm greetings of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

* The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Son Song Pil visited Colombia between June 24 and 29, according to a report from Bogota.

During its stay in Colombia the WPK delegation had talks with the delegation of the Colombian Communist Party.

Discussed at the talks were the question of developing the relations between the two Parties and other questions of common concern.

On June 25, the Party delegation of our country met Carlos Rieras Restolepo, Chairman of the Liberal Party, the Colombian ruling party.

The head of the Party delegation of our country courteously conveyed a cordial verbal message of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung to him.

The Chairman of the Colombian Liberal Party expressed deep thanks for the warm greetings of the great leader and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Noting that there should have already been state relations between Colombia and Korea, he expressed support to our Party's cause of national reunification.

That day the Party delegation of our country had talks with the delegation of the Colombian Liberal Party and discussed a series of problems.

During its stay in Colombia the delegation also met the Minister of Interior, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Minister of Education of Colombia respectively and had friendly conversations with them.

They welcomed the visit of the Party delegation of our country to Colombia and said that they would make efforts for the opening of state relations between the two countries.

* Guillermo Rodriguez Lara, President of Ecuador, received the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Son Song Pil which arrived in Quito on June 29 on a visit to this country.

* Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received on June 30 the Party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Kong Jin Tae, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, which was staying in Mozambique to attend celebrations of the proclamation of the independence of Mozambique.

* A government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang on July 8 by plane for a visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

* A government delegation of our country headed by Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee, left Pyongyang on July 8 by air for a visit to the Republic of Mauritius.

* A government delegation of our country headed by Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance, left Pyongyang on July 11 by air for a visit to Kuwait.

* A government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang on July 12 by plane for a visit to the Guyana Cooperative Republic.

(KCNA)

U.S. Intent in Call for "UNC" Dissolution

The disbandment of the "UN Command" in south Korea is considered certain to be decided at the forthcoming 30th UNGA Session.

The reasons are to be found in the following developments: the ever-rising international prestige of the DPRK exemplified by the DPRK's acquisition of permanent observer status in the United Nations Headquarters in 1973; greater international support for its unswerving efforts for independent and peaceful national reunification; global trends for national self-determination in the post-Indochina situation.

Thus, a resolution was submitted on June 27 as a last option by six countries headed by the United States to the UN. That is for getting the U.S. and south Korean forces authorized by the world organization to replace the "UN forces" after the disbandment of the "UNC." It is because the dissolution would do serious damage to the U.S., Japan and south Korea, which insist on the continued stationing of the U.S. forces in south Korea for the purpose of permanent division of Korea.

But, such moves run counter to the peaceful reunification of Korea based on her national self-determination. Unconditional and immediate pullout of the U.S. troops from south Korea is urged by the world public.

At the 28th UNGA Session in 1973, the disbandment of the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" was decided in accordance with a consensus of the participants.

At the last session in 1974, votes were equally divided for and against the resolution on the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea in the name of the "UN forces" with 38 abstentions.

But, after the 29th UNGA Session, the situation is turning favourable for the DPRK, as many countries including Portugal, Thailand and Ethiopia, have since opened diplomatic ties with the DPRK, with the result that she now has diplomatic relations with 85 countries.

The change in the balance of forces, particularly after the U.S. debacle in Indochina, indicates the "UNC"s unavoidable disbandment.

Afraid of their defeat in the UN debate on the Korean question, Washington, Tokyo and Seoul hurriedly worked out a deceptive resolution calling for conditional dissolution of the "UNC," drawing the United Kingdom, Canada, Holland and Costa Rica into the plot.

This resolution calls for an international recognition of the U.S. occupation of south Korea, which has so far been camouflaged by the signboard of the UN. It also calls for authorization by the world organization of the puppet regime in Seoul now under fire for its fascist dictatorship.

After all, it will leave intact the American troops in south Korea, whose presence will in turn be perpetuated and covered up.

Furthermore, it will only help the Pak Jung Hi clique stay in power permanently under the UN name and step up the suppression of the people.

This is clear from the fact that they declared: the "UNC"s disbandment should be decided by the UN Security Council; the U.S. army stationed in south Korea in accordance with the "U.S.-south Korea mutual defense pact" should not be affected by the dissolution of the "UNC."

The Pak clique have tried to ensure their position with the backing of the U.S. military power, the "UN forces," ever since their usurpation of power.

The puppet clique have used sophistry that "the UN forces are not outsiders" even after they inked the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement, the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification, great national unity.

Recently, alarmed over the rapid changes in the post-Indochina situation in which the Pak clique are left without their allies such as Nguyen Van Thieu and Lon Nol, the puppets are challenging and insulting the United Nations.

South Korean "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil argued on July 1 at the "national assembly" session that "a vote at the United Nations" is not helpful at all for the peace of Korea or for her peaceful reunification and that what is required to "make peace durable" in Korea is to "build up strength."

Further, Pak Jun Gyu, chairman of the political committee of the ruling Democratic Republican Party, recently complained that the representatives of countries in the third world "abandon themselves to rowdyism" in the UN and that UN vote on the Korean question is meaningless at all, south Korea will have to leave the world organization sooner or later.

Nevertheless, the Seoul clique are unhesitatingly trying to apply for the membership in the non-aligned countries' conference.

In his speech at the Institute of World Affairs, the University of Wisconsin, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on July 15 challenged the non-aligned countries of the world, saying that their present practices in the UNGA and in the specialized agencies of the world organizations might backfire.

"Ideological confrontation, bloc-voting, and new attempts to manipulate the charter to achieve willful ends threaten to turn the UN into a weapon of political warfare," he said.

But, the United States itself has hitherto abused the signboard of the UN to use south Korea as a colonial military base.

American military presence in south Korea has always been the root cause of the national division and tension in the peninsula.

At present, 42,000-strong U.S. troops represent the "UN forces." The commander of the "UN forces" is the commander of the US 8th army and U.S. forces in south Korea.

The "UN forces" cooked up by the U.S. are subjected to the directions not of the UN, but of the joint staff of the U.S. forces. It is not obliged to submit a report to the world organization.

In last February, the "U.S.-south Korea joint command" was set up as a unified command of the "UN," U.S. and south Korean forces.

Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa flew to Seoul on July 20; U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger will visit south Korea and Japan in August; and Japanese Premier Miki plans to go to Washington prior to Schlesinger's trip.

These hasty moves are designed to create "two Koreas" under the pretext of maintaining the "status quo," and find a way out of their difficult position in the UN.

There is no reason for America's military presence in south Korea. If any, it is the U.S. ambition to rule south Korea as a colonial military base.

The DPRK Government has always followed the line of independent, peaceful reunification of the country—it already proposed to Seoul to conclude a peace treaty for the foreign troops' withdrawal, and for the reduction of reduce each other's armed forces.

Among other things, the Supreme People's Assembly proposed to the U.S. Congress in March last year to conclude a peace treaty between the DPRK and the USA. In the proposal, the DPRK made it clear that no part of Korea shall be provided for a military base to any country after the American pullout.

Originally, the UN Charter bans the world organization to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. The UN engagement in the Korean question was caused by the U.S. attempts to hold south Korea.

The "UNC" should be disbanded unconditionally. Let the U.S. troops get out from south Korea at once.

The Korean question should be left to the Korean people. This is the best way to solve it.

Rodong Sinmun Marks 25th Anniv. Of President's Radio Address

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) runs an article on Jul. 8 on the 25th anniversary of the historic radio address "Let Us Resolutely Repel the U.S. Imperialists' Armed Invasion" made by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the article headlined "Great Militant Banner Which Inflicted Serious Defeat upon U.S. Imperialist Aggressors," the paper says:

On July 8, 1950, when a new military and political situation was created and the war assumed a more protracted and arduous nature due to the U.S. imperialists' large-scale armed invasion, the great leader delivered this historic speech to defeat and wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and bring earlier the final victory of the Fatherland Liberation War.

Exposing the U.S. imperialists' aggressive aim against Korea, their brutal bombing atrocities for its realization and the foul nature of the so-called U.N. "resolution" on the Korean question, the great leader taught in his immortal work that the entire people and army should rise up as one in the struggle for clearing our fatherland of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In the work the respected and beloved leader analysed the factors contributing to the victory of our people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, taught:

"The Korean people, united rock-firm around the Workers' Party of Korea, will defy death fighting against U.S. imperialist aggression and will safeguard the freedom and honour of their country to the end."

The unanimous will and faith of the entire people and the officers and men of the People's Army determined to arm themselves with the *Juche* idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, singleheartedly attend the great leader and remain loyal to him, enabled them to display unparalleled bravery and devotion in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The great leader taught in the work that our People's Army was provided with all conditions necessary for completely smiting and wiping out the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The might decisive of the destiny of the war is the political and ideological qualification and determination of the army and people participating in the war.

Victory can be won in a war only when political and ideological preparedness and determination are combined with modern military technique.

Our People's Army was armed with the self-defensive military idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, and firmly equipped with *Juche*-based military technique complying with the demands of modern warfare and the actual conditions of our country under the wise leadership of the great leader.

The entire Korean people deeply loved the People's Army who rose in the sacred struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and supported and encouraged them in every way.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that our state and social system was incomparably superior to the south Korean puppet ruling system.

The great leader pointed out in the work that the just cause of our people for the freedom and independence of the country was warmly supported and encouraged by the world freedom-loving people.

Saying that in the work, the great leader put forward militant tasks to deal a decisive blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the article goes on:

The great leader taught that the people in the northern half of the Republic should mobilize all forces and resources for victory in the war and for aiding the People's Army, produce more food, fabrics, coal and steel and practice the utmost economy in their consumption, rehabilitate the damaged industrial enterprises and build up our rear into an impregnable fortress.

The great leader also taught that the people behind enemy lines should wage a guerrilla struggle in an all-people movement, attack the enemy more daringly, more bravely and more ruthlessly disrupt the troops movement of the aggressors and their transportation of weapons, raid and destroy the enemy's armories and ammunition depots and wipe out his effectives.

The great leader instructed that in order to wipe out the aggressors decisively, the commanding officers of the People's Army should deftly apply the commanding art of modern warfare and the People's Armymen display to the fullest heroism and devotion in battles.

Stressing that this work of the great leader was of tremendous historic significance in the struggle of our people for repulsing the large-scale armed invasion of U.S. imperialism and winning victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world revolutionary peoples, the article continues:

The work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the militant banner, the banner of victory for our people and the People's Army in the struggle to crush and wipe out the U.S. imperialists and win victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was also of great significance in more thoroughly isolating U.S. imperialism on a world-wide scale and dealing a heavy blow at it.

In the work the great leader exposed in all nakedness the aim of the large-scale armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their heinous manoeuvre to justify their armed intervention and mobilize even puppet troops of their satellite countries under the "U.N. flag" in an attempt to realize it and thus disclosed the cunning and aggressive nature of the aggressors in the face of the world.

The world peace-loving people and revolutionary people more vehemently condemned U.S. imperialism, stigmatizing it as the common enemy and shameless and brutal international gendarme, and the international solidarity with and support to our people were further strengthened.

This was a great encouragement to our people's struggle and heavy blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In conclusion, the article says: "Let Us Resolutely Repel the U.S. Imperialists' Armed Invasion," the classic work of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, is the militant program and banner of victory for our people and People's Army in their future struggle for chasing out the U.S. imperialists and reunifying the country. (KCNA)

Italian Savant Speaks on Juche

Prof. Giancarlo Elia Valori, General Secretary of the Italian Institute of International Relations, gave, in Rome and Paris in February and March this year, lectures on the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and its great vitality and on the reality of Korea daily prospering under his wise leadership and her brilliant prospect.

He visited in January this year the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and made a lecture at Kim Il Sung University before its teachers and students on the *Juche* idea, under the title "On the Idea of Independence and Revolutionary Practical Activities of President Kim Il Sung."

In Rome

Superb Leadership

Giancarlo Elia Valori gave a lecture in Rome on the subject "Socialist Revolution in Korea, the *Juche* Philosophy of President Kim Il Sung and His Role."

Present at the lectures were noted university professors and doctors, scientists, parliamentarians, men of the press and foreign diplomatic envoys in Italy.

Follows the gist of his lecture:

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been turned into a manysidedly developed, prosperous and advanced socialist industrial state.

Korea owes all her positive changes to President Kim Il Sung, the national hero and peerless patriot.

The respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung who was born in a family patriotic and revolutionary generation after generation put forward wise lines for the Korean people to reach their goal as early as possible. These lines constitute an example for all countries and a milestone in giving greater well-being to the overwhelming majority of the peoples of all countries.

The *Juche* philosophy of President Kim Il Sung says that man is the master of all things and his activities are precisely socio-political activities.

Men, social beings in close relationship with each other, are the masters of such socialist society as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a pattern of unailing and sound society.

The wonderful changes in the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung have been made possible only by the collective efforts of the people, an embodiment of the *Juche* idea which defines man as the basis of all things.

Article 49 of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK says: **"In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the rights and duties of citizens are based on the collectivist principle of 'one for all and all for one'."**

This means that everyone is the master of society.

This also means that the fruit of the labour of the people, their sweat, does not go into the pocket of any monopoly but is used for the national cause and the general cause of the nation is closely combined with the interests of each person.

The property of each person is in the property of society. Herein lies the characteristics of the socialist system of Korea, a product of the revolution. This precisely gives birth to miracles.

Thanks to the unique idea founded by President Kim Il Sung today the Korean people, it can be said, have accumulated great and excellent experiences in establishing a truly democratic system.

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung the socialist revolution has been successfully pushed ahead and many changes have taken place in Korea. Among these changes, the agricultural question draws the greatest attention of all visitors to this country.

The development of agriculture in this country keeps pace with industry under the general plan for the national economic development.

Tremendous, indeed, is the vitality of the theses on the rural question authored by President Kim Il Sung. Clearly indicated in the theses are concrete ways for the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside and the development of the agricultural production.

President Kim Il Sung, with strong perseverance and extraordinary wisdom, has gradually changed the looks of the countryside through proper stages to suit the characteristics of the peasants: He made a point of personally going out to the fields to explain the new lines to the agro-technicians and peasants.

The Korean people rallied close around the great and sagacious leader President Kim Il Sung have brought about great, radical changes in the industrial field, too.

All the successes made in Korea are attributable to the *Juche* idea founded by the great leader.

The founding of the great *Juche* philosophy by President Kim Il Sung has led the Korean people to progress and enabled Korea to make rapid development in all political, economic, social and cultural fields.

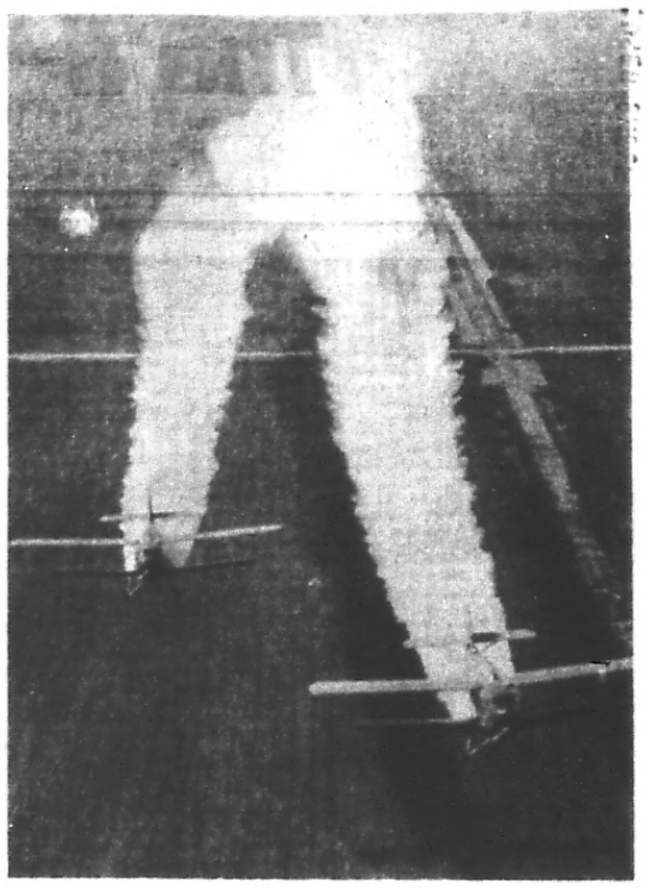
President Kim Il Sung's *Juche* philosophy imbues all people with confidence in the building of a new society and strength to overcome difficulties.

The *Juche* philosophy constitutes the basis for the political, economic, social and cultural development of the DPRK and the guide-line to be held fast to by all other nations.

With a noble internationalist spirit President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the *Juche* idea, is striving to consolidate world peace and international solidarity.

The basis of the *Juche* philosophy is independence which demands that each country work out its political and economic policies without any foreign interference and carry them through with its own efforts.

Those who truly want world peace and progress can fully share understanding with those armed with the ideas of President Kim Il Sung.



The DPRK's socialist agriculture is marked by its comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization. Photo shows a crop-dusting on the Onchon Plain in South Pyongan Province.

In Paris

DPRK: Reality, Prospect

The General Secretary of the Italian Institute of International Relations also gave a lecture in Paris on the subject "The Reality and Prospect of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

In his lecture he said:

The leaping development made by the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung in the recent years is attributable to their firm unity and the complete concordance of the collective will and the individual will.

The guiding idea underlying the economic and technical, political and cultural progress of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the *Juche* philosophy. This is a philosophy demanding that all problems be solved by one's own efforts and one's own national realities be created independently under all circumstances.

The DPRK hewed an original path to transform the rural economy on socialist lines without waiting for the realization of industrialization.

This valuable experience of the DPRK furnishes proof showing how important it is for those countries which desire to shape their future independently to establish all their policies independently in conformity with the practical demand of the people, not wedded to the existing formulas.

This also shows that all problems of concern for the people should be solved in the spirit of self-reliance in compliance with the demand of the revolutionary development.

He continued:

The *Juche* philosophy is an idea widely disseminated in the world today; it is an idea displaying new vitality in various parts of the world.

In particular, the DPRK teaches her valuable experience of development and experience of economic planning to the new-born independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the countries still subject to outside interference in their internal affairs.

We can expect that Korea's experiences will bear fine fruit in other countries.

We can say this because it has become a general trend of our time that the people march ahead, guided by the *Juche* idea.

It is not only the socialist countries and the third world countries that accept this idea. The will to independently develop the economy without any outside interference is being pronounced more clearly as the days go by among the capitalist countries which show the sign of stagnation.

The DPRK tackles the problem of agricultural development with deep circumspection as a component of the overall production development of the country. This is rare to be seen in other countries and carries particular significance.

He went on to say:

President Kim Il Sung authored the theses of great importance on the rural question.

Carried in the theses are an idea and standards for the solution of the economic, technical and social problems in the countryside. The planning of work for the development of natural resources in this country with many mountains and very little arable land is a very important model.

The theses put forward the best way for eliminating the distinctions between town and country and the class difference between the working class and the peasantry and developing the agricultural production on a larger scale.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea develops agriculture purposefully and circumspectly. This is an excellent example worthy of emulation for all countries, irrespective of the level of development and difference of ideas.

The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the three major tasks of the technical revolution to be pushed ahead with preferentially, while mapping out the plan for the country's development to be carried out in the near future. It is envisaged in the three major tasks of the technical revolution firstly to gradually eliminate the distinction between heavy and light labour, secondly between agricultural and industrial work and thirdly to free women from the heavy burden of household chores.

When these three targets of development are attained in the DPRK, the problem of raising the technical and cultural level of the working people, the problem of completing the ideological education and the problem of eliminating the differences between town and country will be solved. The problems of raising the living standard of the people and freeing women from the heavy burden of household chores are being successfully solved in Korea.

He declared:

It is difficult to give a right conclusion on the prospect of the development of the constantly advancing Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Because no matter what right conclusion we may draw, it will fall behind the realities of Korea which is changing and developing without interruption.

Today the DPRK is seething with passion surging from the hearts of the entire people who desire to contribute to the cause of state construction.

Despite the difference of system in politics, economy and culture, we can not but admire Korea today and we heartily wish the Korean people new successes in the future. These successes will become the victory of the nation relying on itself and valiantly advancing along the road of uniting the individual interests and collective interests. (KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Iraqi Gov't Supports 5-Point Reunification Program

According to the KCNA, a government delegation of the Republic of Iraq headed by vice-President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf, that visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from July 7 to 10, extended full support to the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country independently and peacefully. It also expressed unqualified approval of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

The two Governments called for continuing struggles against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism and actively supported and encouraged the anti-imperialist struggle of the fighting people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the progressive people of the world.

Vice-President of the Iraqi Government made a speech at the Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming his delegation on Jul. 9:

The Korean people taught imperialism a serious lesson through their arduous and heroic struggle. Particularly after the heroic Cambodian people and the Vietnamese people won an ultimate victory in Indochina and imperialism went bankrupt, the Korean people could successfully check all plots and threats of imperialism.

This year our people organized the international conference of solidarity with the Korean people. I assure you that they will in the future, too, remain your faithful friend and the first supporter to your cause of struggle everywhere and they will always be with you at the United Nations and in the international arena till you win definite victory in the anti-imperialist common struggle.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' new threat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with nuclear weapons cannot weaken the struggle of the Korean people to frustrate the aggression and dismantle the military bases of the United States occupying south Korea under the U.N. signboard.

A joint communique on the visit of the government delegation of the Republic of Iraq to the DPRK was released on July 10 in Pyongyang.

The Korean side highly estimated the independent and non-alignment policy of the Republic of Iraq, expressed firm solidarity with the Iraqi people in the struggle for defending the dignity of the Arab people and welcomed the conclusion of the Iraq-Iran agreement which restored the relations between Iraq and Iran to a normal state in the interests of the two peoples and of peace in this region and the world.

The Iraqi side warmly congratulated the Korean people upon the great successes they, under the correct leadership of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, have achieved in all fields of the socialist construction by embodying his *Juche* idea.

The Iraqi side reclarified its firm stand of continuously extending active support to the struggle of the Korean people for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, pungently denounced the machinations of the imperialists and their lackeys to perpetuate the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas" and held that the U.S. troops occupying south Korea under the United Nations flag must withdraw at once.

The two sides expressed great satisfaction with the fact that the meeting of the Co-Ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned States held in Havana adopted a recommendation on admitting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as member of the non-alignment movement.

North-South Dialogue 1972-75; Why Deadlock?

2) Seoul's Incessant Violation of 3 Principles

(Continued from No. 750 issue)

After north and south Korea signed the joint statement on July 4, 1972 to put an end to a 27-year territorial division, representatives of both Red Cross Societies came to the table on Aug. 30 for full-dress talks, to alleviate the sufferings of 10 million Korean family members, comprising one-fifth of the nation, who were separated from each other in two parts of Korea, and the high-level official talks of the North-South Coordination Commission began on Oct. 12, a brightening hope of reunification appeared on the Korean horizon.

The north and south rapprochement was welcomed by progressive and peace-loving peoples throughout the world as a further step toward lessening world tensions. However, the expectation of an early realization of national reunification was betrayed by the obstructive plots of the Pak Jung Hi clique and their master, the U.S. imperialists.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, said:

"After the joint statement was made, the south Korean authorities have turned their backs and are employing a double-dealing tactics; they are not honestly implementing the agreements stipulated in the joint statement. They say good words when they have face-to-face talks with us. But as soon as they turn on their heels, they slander us and are engrossed in statements and acts contrary to the fundamental spirit of the joint statement."

A series of statements by the south Korean authorities cast dark shadows over the endeavors of the Korean people to achieve this historical cause. The south Korean "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil said in the "national assembly" on Sep. 5, 1972 that "we can not stake our destiny on a few sheets of the statement nor can we trust it," "the people should not pin any hope on the joint statement." Even Li Hu Rak, the south Korean signatory to the joint statement said that not national unity but north-south confrontation would continue even after the joint statement.

The very thought of a reunification dialogue was enough to make the south Korean rulers tremble with fear as they were afraid that it might lead to the loss of their power.

Seoul's strategy was to utilize the statement to a maximum in order to bolster the corrupt fascist system, crack down on the people and to conceal its internationally isolated position.

With this in view, the south Korean reactionaries began a campaign of defamation, sabotage, and resistance to prevent the implementation of the joint statement.

First of all, the first principle of the joint statement—reunification should be achieved independently without reliance upon outside forces—was violated.

The withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from south Korea, actually, was the heart of the problem of reunification. The truce agreement, concluded after the massive U.S. invasion of Korea during the 1950-3 war, called for negotiations for the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops. But, the U.S. and south Korean authorities refused them.

The Pak Jung Hi clique launched campaigns for the continued presence of the U.S. troops.

Two days after the July 4 agreement, Kim Jong Pil said that the U.S. army should remain in south Korea, insisting that "the U.S. forces in south Korea are not outside forces." On September 2, Pak Jung Hi said that he "will endeavour for the continued presence of the U.S. army through negotiations with the U.S."

The U.S. on its part was afraid lest it should lose its important strategic foothold in Asia if Korea was reunified independently. So, after the publication of the statement, the U.S. ostensively pretended to welcome it, but from the outset it tried to hamper it.

On July 5, 1972, the day after the announcement of the joint statement, a spokesman of the U.S. State Department announced that the U.S. "will continue to help modernize the ROK army and will not withdraw its troops," even if the dialogue might start between the north and the south. And on September 26, the then U.S. State Secretary Rogers said that "the U.S. has no plan to reduce the present troop level of the U.S. army in south Korea."

Furthermore, the Pak clique ushered the Japanese militarists into south Korea and conspired with them closely. On May 25, 1973, the south Korean "ambassador" to Japan called on the then Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira and said, "We ask a favour of you because south Korea trusts only Japan." The so-called "theory of the community of the destinies of south Korea and Japan" advocated by the Japanese militarists was backed by the remarks uttered on July 12, 1973 by Kim Jong Pil: "...Japan and south Korea are destined to form an alliance in view of the world tendency toward formation of blocs."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique violated the second principle of national reunification that reunification should be achieved by peaceful means.

Asserting that they should "build up real strength" in order to get the "upper hand in strength" in "confrontation through dialogue," the Pak Jung Hi clique stepped up war preparations.

On October 1, 1972 Pak Jung Hi said that "now is precisely the time to make all-out efforts for a national security setup; it is time for us to organize the efforts of the entire nation so that everybody could rise up and fight with arms in hand."

For several days from July 5, 1972, military exercises as engineer exercises, mountain warfare, guerrila warfare, search and ambush operations were conducted by south Korean "army" units in the central sector of the front.

At the same time, military provocations were committed against the northern part of the DPRK as part of practical war exercises. (Cases of military provocations from July 5, 1972 to September 3, 1973 numbered over 18,100, including 82 cases of aircraft infiltration.)

In step with their military exercises, a lot of anti-air-raid drills, including the July 15, 1972 drill of civilians in a simulated war condition, were conducted. Such large-scale "anti-air-raid drills" numbered 12 in 1972 alone.

All this means that the south Korean authorities believe there is no other way of reunification than that of occupying the north with superior military strength.

The Pak Jung Hi clique violated the third principle laid down in the joint statement along with the above-mentioned two principles. The third principle is that great national unity should be promoted, transcending the differences of ideologies, ideas and social systems.

They intensified "anti-communist" campaigns, encouraging the idea of north-south confrontation and more harshly suppressing patriotic people for demanding reunification.

As a result, a large number of proponents of independent and peaceful reunification were imprisoned and executed as a result of Pak Jung Hi's iron-clad crackdown.

On July 7 and 15, 1972, 29 patriots were put to a murderous trial, three of them sentenced to death and 26 others to heavy penalties.

In October 1972, south Korea was placed under martial law and its people forced to live at the points of bayonets. Opposition to the "Pak regime" was repressed. The Seoul clique tightened its harsh control over the people in the name of reunification.

In addition, on October 27, the Pak Jung Hi clique forced upon the people a "referendum" in an atmosphere under martial law to ratify "Pak Jung Hi's desire to exercise almost complete powers for an indefinite period."

Thus, the so-called notorious October "revitalized system" was set up. With this fascist, dictatorial "system" established, they feverishly kicked up "anti-communist" rackets against the DPRK, proclaiming new fascist repressive orders one after another.

The Christian Science Monitor, the American daily, carried an article about it under the title, "South Korea: under Heavy Hand." It said: "In essence, the new structure is anti-democratic, authoritarian in the sweeping powers formally accorded the President, and totalitarian in the all-pervasive control exercised informally by the south Korean CIA."

Even the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff report (released on Feb. 18, 1973) expressed sharp criticism of the proclamation of "martial law" and "revitalized system", adding that south Korea's sincerity in its reunification talks was dubious.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, as criticized severely by the foreign press, continued to pour cold water on the reunification talks in defiance of the mounting demand of the Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification.

In spite of Pak's anachronistic acts of perpetuating north-south tensions and exacerbating antagonisms and hostility among the south Korean people to the north, the DPRK's efforts for reunification continued steadily.

President Kim Il Sung and the Government of the DPRK have repeatedly taken the initiative in reinforcing the movement for reunification. At one time, the following 5-point proposal was made to the south Korean side at the 2nd meeting of the coordination commission held in Pyongyang on March 1973; 1) to cease armament reinforcement and the arms race, 2) to get all the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea, 3) to reduce the strength of the armed forces of both sides to "100,000 men or less respectively," 4) to stop introduction of all weapons from abroad and 5) to conclude a peace agreement.

It evoked approval from wide sections of the south Korean people.

However, the Seoul spokesman Kim Jong Pil dismissed the proposal as "propaganda," and the withdrawal of U.S. troops was rejected by Li Hu Rak as "impractical and premature."

Further, at the 3rd meeting of the coordination commission held in Seoul on June 12, three months later, the DPRK made a proposal to promote the agreed points (No. 4, 1972) on the establishment of a subcommittees, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural and to convene a political consultative meeting consisting of public figures from broad sections of people, including political and social organizations.

This was the most realistic and reasonable proposal embodying the spirit of the joint statement. But this advocacy of peace negotiations was rejected by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Pak Jung Hi clique did not make any sincere and affirmative replies to the DPRK's proposals.

(To be continued)

Mansudae Art Troupe Charms Aussies

The Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK wound up its performances in Perth, a western city and Adelaide, capital of South Australia State. The art troupe arrived in Australia on June 14. Its first performance was presented in Perth. Following it, they performed seven times at the Festival Theatre in Adelaide from June 23 to 28....Ed.

The music and dance performance began with an instrumental music of "Song of General Kim Il Sung," the immortal revolutionary paean. It took the audience by surprise and evoked their enthusiastic response by "The Snow Falls," "Azalea of the Fatherland" and other dance numbers, the women's chorus "The Great Leader's Lofty Intention Blossoms Red," the Changsaenap (a Korean trumpet) solo "The Girl on a Swing" and other stage works.

All the theatre-goers said after appreciating our art performance that the Korean people is the happiest and most proud people possessed of the *Juche* art, the acme of art in the world, and the DPRK is a paradise of hope which is looked up to as a shining star in Oceania.

A singer said:

"Korean music and dance are the best among those I have seen and the Mansudae Art Troupe is a big collective of most talented, disciplined and spiritually and organisationally flawless artists among the art troupes I've met."

Two housewives shared the same view, saying:

"Such beautiful and worthy art as put on stage by the Mansudae Art Troupe deserves the greatest fame in the world.

"We were enchanted so breathlessly by the pretty actresses, their beautiful costumes and dances, songs and the stage decor that we all but swooned."

A student who is a waitress at a restaurant said:

"My husband and I lived this evening in a future world, intoxicated by the happy performance. The dances, songs and orchestral music led us to an enchantingly beautiful world. We state here that we appreciate the Korean culture and art as Marxists-Leninists and our hearts burn with fervor for the great *Juche* idea.

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which constantly works modern miracles in the socialist revolution and construction have become a land of hope and longing for the youth of the twentieth century.

"The *Juche* idea of great President Kim Il Sung constantly inspires us for its revolutionary and creative character."

A physician said:

"Before seeing the Korean art we thought mankind would perish in a few decades, drunk on the filthy culture born of capital. Tormented by the deep apprehension that neither medical science nor electronics nor space exploration would combat the world-prevalent virus that corrodes human spirit, we would lie awake at the dead of night. But this night we'll have a nice sleep with a cheerful dream. We feel ourselves flying to a happy future, carried by the rays of the brilliant *Juche* art thrown by Korea in the East. The Korean art is a symbol of the great spiritual culture of humanity and is the art which gives birth to and rears the new men of the new age."

A teacher said:

"I've learned two precious things this evening. They are correct answers, firstly, as to what education should teach to man and, secondly, as to how he should be taught and what should be gained. The Korean art gives us the idea of living a noble and worthy life and awakens us to the grace of man. So it teaches us a lot also from the educational point of view."

A man from Spain said:

"Today when I saw the brilliant and enchanting Korean art will remain in my memory as a most significant day in my life. Many a navigator and explorer of the world toured every nook and corner of the globe to discover an earthly paradise. But their dream remained unreal. Now new fantasts come out with the absurd hypothesis that there might be a fanciful world on some other celestial bodies. But, Korea, which we had known through publications, is really the utopia on the earth, judging from her art. Was the Korean art beautiful from bygone days? Of course, it must have been beautiful. Yet, your works represent the present-day life with the acme of beauty. This is, no doubt, a modern creation, which carries us to a world utterly unimaginable in the West."

A transport worker said:

"My heart which had remained frozen for 35 years since my birth has thawed under warm sunrays. After seeing the Korean art this evening, I feel restless, joy and dreams of bright morrow crowding upon me.

"The flowers of fresh and beautiful culture will bloom in Oceania, too, under the spring shine. There have been in this world some writers and artists and collectives of artists who went to great pains to create an art for us working messes. But they could not complete an art for the world working class. But, in Korea, thanks to President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, the art of the working class has been perfected and it is throwing its brilliant rays all over the world."

A worker, who is a student of the correspondence course of a university, said:

"Through the stage of art we saw the shining Democratic People's Republic of Korea today and the whole world of the twentieth century.

"This was a most beautiful world of honest people where the communist idea of President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great philosopher, had come true.

"The great *Juche* idea is the guiding idea of the highest peak in the present-day world, which gives lofty spirit and idea to humanity and guides it to invincible practice and brings even nature into beautiful blossom.

"This is not words we simply read in a book, but is what we have grasped so clearly in the course of watching and studying the history of the development of the world. Just as the sunrays are indispensable to all the living organisms, so the *Juche* idea is the greatest, primary requisite to the prosperity and happiness of each man and all the people.

"Here in Oceania far away from Pyongyang, we are advancing under the bright rays of *Juche*."

An Italian chemical engineer was happy to see a performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

He said:

"The bright rays of human civilization of the new century are reaching here from Korea in the East which has been taken for a mysterious legendary land. This means that human history is advancing in a new direction. An intelligent man should look straight into this historical current. Korean art beautiful and sound in the cultural spirit and highest in the artistic plane drags into the light of day the nude Western culture and denounces it. The psychotic culture which had once been represented as latest culture has gone back to the primitive state to such an extent where it has turned utterly barbaric now. I'm ashamed of our world where the audience blush for shame at the scenes of the stage divorced from reason and morality. A big cultural war with this world would not end in one or two days. The generation of my son is powerless to resist this dirty culture, though it is falling a victim to it. You are the vanguard drummer of this sacred liberation war. When I met the Korean artists and saw the great art of Korea today, I felt greater joy than the moment when I recognize first the contour of the Sicily of my motherland on the distant horizon after a long navigation. May there be infinite glory on your future road!"

A professor of a university said:

"Korean art has suggested us something important in correctly guiding our conception of value on art and culture indispensable to human life. The graceful dances and music and the Korean art in general also play a big role in clearly and definitely teaching us how man should design and build a life for himself. Anyone who thinks of today and morrow even a moment cannot confine himself to the mere notion that the stage of Korean art is beautiful and fascinating."

A stage technician of the Festival Theatre said:

"Technicians under the capitalist system hired for money, we, frankly speaking, did not have friendly feelings toward you socialists at first.

"We refused your request when you came and proposed to us to set the stage late at night. But, working with you for nearly a week, we bowed low to the noble spirit and lofty moral traits of the Korean artists.

"You pour all your energy and physical strength only into the creation of a noble and beautiful art. So you live in a spiritual and moral world transcending the personal problem of food, clothing and shelter. When I saw all the stage hands moving at lightning speed and accurately in semi-darkness and even the fairylike actresses correctly handling the hot lighting equipment, we felt for the first time ashamed of ourselves, the slaves of money and order.

"Any miracle can be wrought, given the selfless efforts of the Korean artists." (KCNA)

"Dance of Chaenggang (clank)," a traditional Korean dance

A group dance, "At a Spring"

Kumgang-san Opera Troupe's NHK Performance

The Kumgang-san Opera Troupe presented its song and dance ensemble on July 19, before a capacity audience at the NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) Hall, commemorating the 20th anniversary of its formation.

Present there were the prominent persons of Japanese political parties, scholars, men of culture, critics, journalists, representatives of the trade unions and other public bodies and many people of all walks of life.

Also present there were members of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo and foreign correspondents.

The Kumgang-san Opera Troupe's predecessor was the Korean Central Art Troupe in Japan, formed in June, 1955.

The troupe consists of over 200 Korean artists in Japan. Most of them were born in Japan. Some were awarded by the DPRK the honourable titles of People's Artists and People's Actors.

Last year, this troupe visited the DPRK and took lessons in the revolutionary opera, "The Song of Mt. Kumgang-san," under the warm care of President Kim Il Sung. The troupe was renamed the Kumgang-san Opera Troupe.

U.S. Pullout from S. Korea World-Wide Demand

Public organizations and news papers of various countries are expressing stronger solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause and denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their war manoeuvres, on the occasion of the month (from June 25 to July 27) for anti-U.S. joint struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialists aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea....Ed.

IOJ Secretariat

The IOJ Secretariat issued a statement recently on the occasion of "The Day of the Struggle against U.S. Imperialism."

The statement pointed out:

On the occasion of the lapse of 25 years since the provocation of the war in Korea by U.S. imperialism, the Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists calls the attention of the world public to the fact that today the Korean situation has been further strained.

The U.S. troops have been occupying south Korea for 30 years.

Supported by U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are repressing all forms of democratic movements waged by various circles of people in south Korea.

Having suffered a complete political and military defeat in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the U.S. imperialists try to maintain their last stronghold in Asia by reinforcing the U.S. armed forces stationed in south Korea.

The United States supports the undemocratic and traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who are putting down public opinion, perpetrating murder and terrorism and repressing the mass media of communication.

The IOJ Secretariat calls upon the democratic and progressive journalists on all continents to rise to oppose ever more unscrupulous terrorism against all the democratic forces in south Korea and support the proposals put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Public Bodies

The Cuban Organizing Committee of Solidarity with the Korean People has recently made public a statement on the Month of Solidarity with the Korean People.

The statement noted:

On the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the conclusion of the armistice agreement in Korea, the Cuban Organizing Committee of Solidarity with the Korean People, in the name of the entire Cuban people, extends militant and firm solidarity with the great Korean people fighting for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Under the leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean people waged the three-year-long heroic struggle and thus repulsed the criminal aggression of U.S. imperialism.

The armistice agreement signed in Panmunjom marked the historic start of downgrade for U.S. imperialism.

The Korean War clearly showed that the strength of the people who rose in a decisive battle is inexhaustible and any manoeuvres of the aggressors against them are bound to meet fiasco.

The U.S. imperialists and the traitor clique of south Korea, far from drawing a proper lesson from their defeat, persist in provocative manoeuvres against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and continue to commit such piratic acts as attacking, bombing and strafing a patrol boat of the DPRK in distress and its peaceful fishing boats engaged in fishing in gross violation of international law and international usage.

The Cuban Organizing Committee of Solidarity with the Korean People appeals to the world to sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors for their criminal aggressive manoeuvres and heighten vigilance against the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism.

The Pakistan Socialist Party, the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, the Pakistan Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the Lahore District Lawyers Association, the Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions, the Pakistan Peace Council, the Pakistan Democratic Women's Association and the Pakistan Committee of Farmers' Unions issued a joint statement in Lahore on the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

Voicing militant solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the statement noted:

U.S. imperialism appeared on the scene as international gendarme and chieftain of world reaction after the Second World War.

U.S. imperialism has illegally occupied south Korea and converted it into its military base for invading the DPRK and Asia.

U.S. imperialism, with a wild ambition to occupy the whole of Korea, launched an armed attack on the northern half of the Republic by whipping together troops of its satellite countries.

The gangsters indiscriminately bombed and burned towns and villages, educational, cultural and public health establishments and dwelling houses in the northern half of the Republic. Their brutality far surpassed that of the Hitlerites.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, the Korean people dealt a heavy blow at U.S. imperialism and compelled it to bend the knee before them.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists for working recklessly to repeat the history of aggression in Korea, far from drawing a proper lesson from history, the statement bitterly castigated the U.S. imperialists' nuclear "blackmail" against the Korean people in particular.

The statement strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists withdraw at once from south Korea, taking along their troops and all lethal weapons so the Korean people may solve independently and peacefully the question of country's reunification free from outside interference.

Stressing that the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are the most just and reasonable proposals for the solution of the Korean question, the statement fully supported the principles and policy.

The General Federation of Moroccan Workers recently made public an appeal supporting the cause of the Korean people for national reunification.

In the appeal, the General Federation of Moroccan Workers called upon the working peoples and trade union organisations of all countries in the world to mark off the period between June 25 and July 27 as the Month of Solidarity with the Workers and All Other People of Korea, reaffirm support to the Korean people, further strengthen solidarity with them and fight for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, the instant abolition of all evil laws and suppressive measures fabricated by the south Korean puppet regime and the realization of Korea's peaceful reunification free from outside interference.

Nordic Countries

Voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from south Korea are loudly ringing out in Nordic countries on the occasion of the Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held in Oslo under the co-sponsorship of the Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee and the Norway-Korea Friendship Association.

A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held also in Bergen, Norway.

A meeting supporting the struggle of the Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for national reunification was held in Goteborg in Sweden under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Sweden. (KCNA)

Press Comments

Mozambique's Independence

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on June 25 carried an editorial article extending warm congratulations and militant greetings to the fraternal Mozambican people who proclaim the independence of the country on the significant 13th anniversary of the founding of the Liberation Front of Mozambique.

The article said:

The independence of Mozambique is a great victory for the Mozambican people who, united firm around the Liberation Front of Mozambique, have waged a protracted bloody armed struggle, bravely withstanding all difficulties and hardships; it is one more heavy blow to the imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists.

It is also a historic event which opens a bright prospect before the Mozambican people for building an independent, prospering and sovereign, new Mozambique; it is a great impetus more powerfully encouraging the national liberation struggle of the African people and promoting the cause of the complete liberation of the African Continent.

The article quoted the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The oppressed and exploited masses can win freedom and emancipation only through their own revolutionary struggle."

The article pointed out:

June 25, the auspicious day when Mozambique proclaims her historical independence, witnesses the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Mozambique. The opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Mozambique is an epochal moment in developing to a new higher plane the militant friendship and unity and the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the Korean and the Mozambican people in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The article stressed:

The Korean people as ever firmly support the Mozambican people's struggle on a new plane for the building of a democratic, independent and sovereign country and always stand foursquare behind the fraternal Mozambican people.

Cape Verde Islands' Independence

Rodong Sinmun of July 13 carried an editorial article hailing the victory of the people of Cape Verde Islands who have put an end to the 500-year long colonial rule of foreign aggressors and achieved independence.

The article said:

The independence of Cape Verde Islands is a proud fruition of the arduous yet fruitful struggle of the people of Cape Verde Islands against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and liberation and is an epochal event which occasioned a new turn in the history of this country. This is a common victory of the third world people including the African people struggling for the common cause against imperialism and, at the same time, a heavy blow at the imperialists, colonialists and racists.

The Korean people will as ever actively support the struggle of the people of Cape Verde Islands at a new stage.

Month of Solidarity With Cuban People

The Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean Students Committee issued a joint statement on July 10 on the occasion of the "Month of Solidarity with the Cuban People" marked off in our country.

The statement said:

On July 26, 1953, 22 years ago, Cuban revolutionaries under the direct command of Comrade Fidel Castro mounted an attack on the Moncada Barracks, the military stronghold of the Batista dictatorship.

Following the victory of the revolution the Cuban people under the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their supreme leader, have made enormous successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction shattering all manner of aggression and subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The Korean people who greatly value the friendship and solidarity with the Cuban people will in the future, too, make all efforts to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Cuban people in the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the ultimate victory of the cause of socialism and actively support and encourage the righteous struggle of the fraternal Cuban people. (KCNA)

Overseas S. Koreans Mount Anti-Pak Moves

Japan

Recently, the anti-Pak south Korean's organizations here staged active anti-Pak movements on commemorating the third anniversary of the announcement of the historic July 4 north-south joint statement.

On July 3, Mindan (the south Korean residents association) compatriots held a "mass meeting of south Koreans in Japan denouncing the war provocation manoeuvres of the Pak 'regime'" in Tokyo.

The meeting was co-sponsored by the anti-Pak, south Koreans' organizations here: They were the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Reunification of Korea" (Hanmintong), "Consultative Council for National Reunification," "Committee for Defence of Independence," "Tokyo headquarters of Mindan" and three other organizations.

The meeting denounced the Pak clique for trampling down the north-south joint statement and clinging to the sleeves of outside forces.

The meeting also condemned the Pak's war moves under instigations of the U.S. imperialists and adopted the resolution.

After the meeting the participants waged a demonstration in downtown Tokyo.

Prior to the meeting, sponsors of the rally held a press conference and appealed to the compatriots at home and abroad to unite as one and form a powerful democratic united front for smashing the fascist suppression by the Pak "regime" to reject resolutely the anti-unification forces aggravating tension in Korea in a bid to start war.

"The Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" also issued a statement on July 4 on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of publishing the north-south joint statement. It denounced the Pak's treacherous crimes in wantonly violation the joint statement.

South Koreans here demonstrated in downtown Tokyo, shouting "Down with Pak 'regime'!", "Pak 'regime', stop the nuclear armament!"

France

Compatriots hailing from south Korea now residing in France formed "The South Korean Council for the Promotion of Independent Reunification," an organisation for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, in December last year and has since edited its magazine "Reunified Fatherland," according to a recent issue of "Hyokmyong Chonson," the organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

Forming the fighting organisation, they evinced their fighting determination as follows in the magazine: "We, aware that we can no longer remain an onlooker at the south Korean reality, firmly pledge ourselves to fight for the realization of democracy and reunification."

The magazine "Reunified Fatherland" represents the voices of patriotic Korean residents in France calling for the realization of national reunification, the supreme task of the nation, and their firm resolution and will to fight to the end and accomplish the cause of reunification.

Strongly advocating the independent and peaceful reunification from the first day of its edition the magazine in its articles and commentaries called for achieving the reunification of the country by the internal efforts of the nation peacefully on a democratic basis without any interference of outside forces on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4 north-south joint statement.

The first number of the magazine said:

Unable to remain an onlooker at the grim reality of south Korea, the like-minded compatriots residing in France have resolved to struggle to achieve democracy and the independent reunification of the country, the unanimous aspiration of our people.

South Korea under Iron Hand of Fascism

Amnesty International's Investigation On Repression

Amnesty International headquartered in London made a 36-page report of its mission which visited south Korea from 25 March until 9 April 1975, to investigate the suppression of the people under the fascist authoritarian rule by Pak Jung Hi. Introduced here is part of its report.....Ed.

Denied Civil Rights

A citizen of the Republic of Korea who is accused of a political offence is faced with a frightening panoply of legal instruments which can be used to deny him the opportunity to establish his innocence. Some "offences" are so defined that many activities that are normally considered the natural right of citizens become illegal. It is worth noting that various forms of criticism of the government are illegal under Article 4 of the National Security Law, Article 4 of the Anti-Communist Law, Emergency Regulations 1 (now repealed), 4 (now repealed), 7 and 9 and Article 104 (II) of the Korean Criminal Code. The impression emerges from this continual re-enactment of essentially similar provisions that it is the actual promulgation of law, quite apart from its content, that is used to communicate the notion that there must be no dissent. Thus it is the prescriptive form, as distinct from the substance, of legislation that is used to maintain a strongly authoritarian regime and inhibit civil liberty.

Perhaps the most noticeable characteristic of the Korean decision-making process is its intrinsically arbitrary character. It was not necessary for the government party to pass the revision of Article 104 of the Criminal Code (above) in the manner that it chose so to do. Their majority in the National Assembly was perfectly sufficient. It happens because those with power in South Korea are not publicly accountable.

A further example of this arbitrary behaviour is the government's handling of the poet, Kim Chi-ha, convicted and sentenced to death in July 1974, sentence later commuted to life imprisonment, released in February 1975, rearrested in March 1975. This would appear to indicate a relatively careless regard for the rights of the individual.

The individual who seeks to establish his innocence in a political trial is handicapped further by the systematic intimidation that any lawyer acting in his defence is liable to encounter. The situation in South Korea is such that no indigenous group has been able to dissent publicly and remain unchallenged. In that vein, the government is aware that if the legal profession were allowed the degree of independence usual in democratic countries, it would be a powerful and influential body with which to contend. As appears below, defence lawyers in political trials are subjected to continual harassment in court, whilst lawyers for the prosecution are permitted to brow-beat defendant in a particularly intimidating manner.

The authorities do not want this situation to be known, and as a result intimidation by them starts early in the pre-trial process. A lawyer who agrees to act in a political case is likely to be threatened that if he continues so to act, he or his family will suffer. Very often other clients are warned away and, further, it is not uncommon for the authorities to remove a lawyer's files. It is generally rumoured that there is a section of the KCIA that explicitly documents the progression of a lawyer's career, the clients for whom he has acted and, as one lawyer informed this mission, all the mistakes he has ever made. This provides an unsurpassable basis for psychological intimidation.

Members of the Korean Bar are frequently detained for questioning by the KCIA and the civilian police. These periods of detention vary in time. The questioning is rarely intended to derive information; it is merely a tactic to intimidate.

Irregularities in Trial Process

It was with shame rather than anger that members of the Korean Bar described to the mission the procedures adopted in the courts of their country. The facts as presented speak largely for themselves.

In civil cases where the government is in the position of defendant, the court will rarely allow the plaintiff to call witnesses. This is for reasons of pure prejudice, but is theoretically explained by the discretion of the trial judge to decide who is, and who is not, an appropriate witness.

In political criminal trials, the procedures adopted by the courts are intended to harass the defence. They successfully achieve this objective and it is difficult to characterize this type of trial as anything other than a travesty of justice. Thus:

—If in an espionage prosecution the defence applies to the court for permission to call a witness, the KCIC will often arrest that witness as a security risk to the Republic of Korea. As a result, even if the application to the court is allowed, the witness will be in custody and unable to attend.

—Confessions are frequently extracted under torture (see below). Courts will not enquire into the methods of interrogation employed by the law-enforcement agencies.

—Although under Korean Law legal counsel has an unrestricted right to visit his client if in custody and discuss the case, this is rarely allowed, entry to the prison being denied by the prison authorities.

—In conclusion, we reproduce part of a written statement tendered to the mission by a defendant who had been charged under the Emergency Regulations.

"At the trial what was read as my written confession was entirely different from the statement that I had written whilst under detention and signed. The defendants were so incensed at the prosecution's deceit that we all stood up and shouted that the trial was a farce. Then we sung the National Anthem. We were not allowed to say one word for ourselves. We had been warned to answer "yes" to all questions that were put to us. On one occasion I answered "no" and I was taken into an office during a recess with another of the defendants and we were warned that if we continued to answer in the negative to questions that had been put to us we would be condemned as communists.

Torture and Harassment

Although the details of ill-treatment and torture suffered by certain detainees will be itemized below, it should not be thought that such behaviour is directed solely to those individuals charged with criminal activities.

It is a tactic of all three of the Korean law enforcement agencies that they ill-treat any person who may appear to them, or their political superiors, to be a threat. Members of the church, academics, lawyers and journalists are commonly detained for interrogation. The same applies to relatives of persons under direct suspicion and the relatives of persons in detention.

Another tactic of Korean law-enforcement agencies is to ensure that certain Korean citizens are aware that the conduct of their daily lives is under surveillance. Individuals awake to find guards on their houses, their mail shows obvious signs of having been opened prior to arrival, and people are openly followed in the streets. The manner in which these police activities are carried out is so arrogant and blatent that the inescapable conclusion is that its object is often, like interrogation, not an attempt to gather information, but an attempt to intimidate.

On a slightly different level, people whom the authorities feel are indulging in "political activity" are often and without warning detained for questioning. "Political activity" would seem to incorporate an involvement in any form of dissent. It especially comprehends support for human rights movements. This questioning may involve physical attacks on the person detained. In one case it resulted in a broken leg, in others beatings with wooden sticks.

This report has already dealt at length with the behaviour in court of those holding judicial and prosecution appointments. On the basis of our findings, it is clear that law-enforcement agencies could fabricate confessions without the need for the effort involved in torturing a prisoner. When neither are subjected to examination, a forged signature is no different in effect from a coerced signature. Nevertheless, the torturing of detainees is continued and of course has an effect on those involved in civil right work and political opposition.

The mission received evidence that the following kinds of torture had been used against individuals in Korean prisons:

I. water torture—cold water forced up the nostrils through a tube. A cloth is simultaneously placed in the victim's mouth so that breathing is impossible. Unconsciousness results. No physical marks remain;

II. electrical torture—especially to sensitive parts of the body such as toes and genitals;

III. deprivation of sleep-in one case up to 15 days;

IV. beatings—particularly to the soles of the feet;

V. being hung from the ceiling and spun around;

VI. having a ball-point pen placed between the fingers and having the fingers twisted and crushed against it;

VII. stripping naked in sub-zero weather and being doused in water;

VIII. burning with flames or cigarettes;

IX. torture wounds left without treatment;

X. being forced to sit facing a white wall for up to six days without sleep. This can cause hallucinations after two days;

XI. kicking below the knee on the front of the shin bone;

XII. prolonged standing;

XIII. intimidation by the use of screams from adjoining rooms.

This treatment has been said to have the following medical effects:

I. ruptured ear-drums;

II. abscessed lungs;

III. prolapsed anus;

IV. heart attack;

V. bruising of bone and tissue.

On 28 February 1975, 13 opposition ex-National Assemblymen alleged in a press conference that they had been tortured by South Korean law-enforcement agencies shortly after President Park Chung-hee had taken emergency powers in the autumn of 1972.

It was the intention of this mission to interview all 13 of the parliamentarians in order that a full investigation be conducted into the treatment that they alleged they had suffered.

To this end, appointments were made for the mission by officials of the National Democratic Party to interview those of the politicians who were then in Seoul. They numbered eight. Immediately prior to the meeting, the mission was informed by an NDP spokesman that the discussions would have to be cancelled as all eight had been physically restrained by the KCIA from keeping the appointments. Seven were under house arrest, one had been detained in custody.

Despite a KCIA cordon the mission entered the home of one of the politicians for a discussion which lasted approximately two hours. The politician with whom we spoke had without doubt suffered brutal and humiliating treatment at the hands of law-enforcement agencies. He had been stripped naked, bound hand and foot, suspended from the ceiling and beaten visciously with wooden sticks. At no time was he charged with any offence. The aim of the exercise had simply been to intimidate an outspoken critic of the government.

Low Prison Conditions

The 203 students, intellectuals and churchmen sentenced to heavy terms under the Presidential Emergency Decrees 1 and 4 were initially detained in Seoul's Westgate Prison, and subsequently dispersed to other prisons, many to Anyang and other regional prisons.

The general level of prison conditions is low: food and bedding are rudimentary. Food consists of a small thrice-daily mixture of beans, barley and rice and soup with salted radishes. Bedding consists often of decomposed and foetid mattresses. Both are inadequate to cope with the bitterly cold winters. (-10°C, with no heating.) Arthritis among ex-prisoners is common.

It has been reliably reported that there is serious over-crowding, with as many as 20 prisoners to a cell, often sleeping in shifts on the few mattresses available. Clothes are brought by relatives, but visits are severely restricted, with only one close relative allowed to see the prisoner once a month. The members of the People's Revolutionary Party were held incommunicado. Prisoners are not allowed access to their personal doctors, although many of them are reported to have been tortured during pretrial detention. This is in breach of the Penal Administration Law.

Political prisoners are singled out for particularly discriminatory treatment, and are permitted neither to write nor receive letters, nor to take exercise. They are prohibited from talking or communicating with one another, under pain of punishment by their guards. They are denied medical attention when sick, even though this is guaranteed by the law. Indeed, even the term "political prisoner" is not allowed, the authorities preferring the term "leftist prisoner" (chwaiksu) whose treasonable connotations with the fervently anti-communist philosophy of the regime leads them to be considered outcasts within the prison system itself. They are further obliged to wear red badges.

Such prisoners are under constant pressure to recant their views, including being subjected to a restrictive regime which denies them work, reading matter, medical attention and visitors. They are termed "unrepentant prisoners" (mijonghyangja), as distinct from those who have recanted (chonhyang chwaiksu), the latter being granted certain limited privileges and an end to discriminatory treatment. Usually their conversion consists of a declaration signed under duress that they will not indulge in their former activities and beliefs.

While the mission was in Seoul, the Supreme Court passed final judgment confirming the death sentences on eight prisoners in the "People's Revolutionary Party" case. The legal proceedings which ended in the peremptory execution of these eight prisoners, contained numerous disturbing elements which require examination. The case illustrates dramatically that defendants have grossly inadequate opportunity to present a defence, and that in this case justice was neither done nor seen to be done.

It is the considered opinion of this mission that the facts point to the case having been fabricated by the Korean authorities. When government authorities feel compelled to tortute in order that false confessions be extracted, and then to deny the defendants a fair and open court hearing, this conclusion becomes inescapable. The PRP case of 1964 had been fabricated in an attempt to rouse the Korean people's feeling on the North-South issue. This we find to have been the aim in 1974; it was further an attempt by the government to arouse prejudice against academic, church and other demands for liberalisation.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

U.S. House Hearings on Human Rights in S. Korea (1)

Ex-S. Korean Diplomat's Statement

Dr. Lee Jai Hyon, associate professor of journalism at Western Illinois University and former director of the south Korean information office in New York, on June 10, 1975 testified before the subcommittee on international organizations of the committee on international relations of the U.S. House of Representatives on "Human Rights in South Korea: Implications for U.S. Policy."

Follows the excerpt from his statement:

Park's Totalitarianism; "Threat from North" Played Up

It was, in October 1972, that Park decreed sweeping changes in South Korea. Ostensibly, it was to help further "the North-South dialogue," and to accommodate to the United States policy of detente in East Asia. The changes were in fact a declaration of martial law that abolished, through Park's newly imposed constitution, South Korea's fragile and imperfect democracy.

In March 1973, I was called to meetings in Seoul where I was given a series of unconvincing explanations for such changes.

In public, none of my old friends wanted to talk about what was going on in South Korea. But in private, many whispered to me:

That Park's martial-law constitution was essentially designed to eliminate criticism and opposition, to strip the South Korean people of human and civil rights, and to establish a complete and permanent dictatorship;

That it was neither to help further "the North-South dialogue" as he declared, nor to develop a freer and more democratic society;

That Park's pretext was a sheer window-dressing for American consumption, since he and every other Korean knew he could not perpetuate in power without United States support—particularly, military aid.

Shortly after I returned to Washington, the Star-News published columnist Crosby Noyes' article quoting unsuccessful 1971 presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung's criticism of Park's martial law constitution. The Seoul government censured me for not stopping it, and threatened me to face "the consequences." Furthermore, Seoul instructed me to "play up" in the United States "the grave threat of imminent North Korean attack."

But I knew this was not true. And there was no more evidence of an increased threat of an open attack than at any other time. Indeed, the communist threat from the North has become an all-purpose bogeyman for the Park regime that can be used whenever necessary in Korea, in the United States, or elsewhere.

KCIA's Clandestine Operation Plan

Meanwhile, the South Korean ambassador had been calling frequent staff meetings since my return to Washington. At these meetings, the KCIA station chief briefed the embassy's overall scheme of clandestine operations to mute criticism of Park's totalitarianism and to buy off its supporters in the United States.

From these meetings, I learned that Park's plan for clandestine operations in the United States was highly sophisticated one which was based on the three basic techniques of seduction, pay-off, and intimidation. Once a subject is seduced and paid off, he becomes subject to intimidation.

Included in the plan were:

(1) To seduce and, if possible, buy off American leaders—particularly in Congress—who have had any kind of close personal contacts with Korea through the Korean war or business. Because of its nature, this phase of operation was almost entirely left to the ambassador.

(2) To apply covert pressure on the important American businessmen who have vested interest in Korea to exercise their influence in the Congress and the Administration to support Park's repressive policies.

(3) To organize more American and Korean business groups, like American-Korean chamber of commerce in New York and elsewhere, that would voice support for Park through their officers possibly handpicked and prodded by the KCIA.

(4) To organize professional associations and societies of Korean scholars and scientists in the United States and American scholars in the areas of Korea, East Asia and communist affairs studies to extract their support for Park, with reward of embassy entertainments and possibly free VIP trips to Korea.

(5) To organize indirectly, or to finance covertly scholastic meetings, seminars and symposia of Korean and American professors to rationalize Park's dictatorship or, at least, to curb their criticism. For example, there was a seminar held at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan, shortly after Park's October, 1972, martial law. The embassy's education attache who masterminded and paid off for this operation later boasted that, as a result, the organizer of the meeting wrote a letter to the New York Times in support of Park's police-state measures.

Another example is the April 1973 symposium at Washington Hilton Hotel on "Korea and the Powers in the 1970s," jointly sponsored by the Institute for Asian Studies of Washington, D.C., and Kyung Nam University of Masan, Korea. Paying the participants all the travel expenses and allowances, the Seoul government financed this operation through a pro-Park Korean newspaper publisher in Washington, D.C.

(6) To publish through KCIA's front-men pro-Park Korean community newspapers in Washington, and some other major cities in the United States to disseminate Park's propaganda among the Korean residents. Now they even publish an English-language propaganda paper, "Washington Observer." No doubt, you receive it.

(7) To operate and finance through KCIA's front-men and collaborators Park's propaganda Korean-language broadcasting in Washington and other areas of large Korean communities. In fact, such broadcasting has been in gross violation of the Federal Communications Commission's "fairness doctrine."

(8) To regiment Korean communities in the United States by infiltrating with front-men or undercover agents the established Korean residents associations, and by creating new ones where such associations have not yet been organized. The purpose was to indirectly control and manipulate the Korean communities through the planted officers of such organizations, to silence criticism of Park's repressive rule by singling out and intimidating dissident members, and to stage in the name of associations falsified campaigns of Korean residents' total support for Park before the eyes of the United States government and people.

In my observation, this wild operation of fear-arousing type has succeeded particularly in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, in maintaining Korean consulate-manipulated residents associations, which are in fact front organizations of the Park regime. For instance, there will be an "anti-communist" pro-Park rally of Korean residents this coming Sunday, June 15th, at Lisner Auditorium in Washington, D.C.—right before the eyes of the United States Congress and White House—to impress the Americans and to mute dissident Korean communities in the United States.

According to absolutely credible inner sources whose names I must withhold for obvious reason, this rally is actually being staged by the KCIA operating out of the Korean Embassy in Washington.

Here, I have with me the announcement of this rally, published in a Park regime-financed Washington Korean newspaper, Hankook Shinmoon, which conveniently provides a list of many KCIA's front-men, undercover agents, collaborators, anp its front organizations which I have described inthe above.

Listed here as sponsoring organizations are: Korean Associations of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Baltimore and San Francisco, "Mijoo Hankook," "Hankook Shinmoon," Washington Korean-language Broadcasting, Washington Korean Broadcasting, and Washington Korean Television.

I don't believe any of those organizations has registered with the Department of Justice under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Incidentally, all funds for clandestine operations of the KCIA and Embassy are either hand-carried by individuals or received from Seoul in cash by diplomatic pouch. And all payoffs are always in cold cash. The Internal Revenue Service should also look into the these dubious businesses.

(9) To intimidate "uncooperative" Korean residents in the United States through their families, relatives and close friends in Korea, to silence dissidents and to make already silent ones more "cooperative."

This has been quite effective. Since every Korean knows the KCIA's efficient brutality, many Korean residents in the United States live with the fearful spooks of the KCIA. Threatened directly or indirectly by KCIA operatives, most of them are reluctant to report to proper American authorities for fear of reprisal even in this country.

Overt Harassment

Some of them are not even so covert. In the Washington area, for instance, Yungchim Kim of George Washington University's Sino-Soviet Institute, Kang Young Hoon of the Research Institute on Korean Affairs, Hahn Kwang Neun of "Hankook-Shinmoon "Lee Kwang Jae of Washingt on Korean Broadcasting, and Harry Oh of Washington Korean Television are widely known among the Korean residents here as having close connections with the Korean Embassy's KCIA agents and recently making frequent trips to Seoul. Mere presence of those arouses enough fear to mute many Koreans.

In the West Coast, KCIA operatives are even extorting money from Korean residents. These Korean residents are so afraid of KCIA reprisal that they do not dare report to police. This is incredible.

Now, while the ambassador and KCIA station chief were hammering out the plan and assigning various phases of these illegal clandestine operations in the United States to the embassy staff, a KCIA representative called from Seoul to speak to the master of ceremonies, Dr. Wonmo Dong, at an assembly of Korean Christian scholars in St. Louis, Missouri, on April 14, 1973, and warned him against an anti-Park statement.

In New York, on April 29, 1973, Korean consul and KCIA agent, In Duk Son, followed demonstrators protesting against Park's dictatorship and had them photographed.

In San Francisco, on May 14, 1973, Korean consul and KCIA agent from Los Angeles, Young Shik Bai, appeared at a rally for the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, accompanied by several toughs carrying eggs and bottles of tomato ketchup. When apprehended, one of the toughs, Min Hi Lee now president of San Francisco Korean Association, began abusing Mr. Kim and tussled with Kim supporters until removed by a police detachment. Korean consul and KCIA agent Bai intervened in police unsuccessfully.

There are other cases of harassment by KCIA which are reported in an article by Davil Binder, "Threat to Koreans in U.S. by Seoul Stirs Concern," the New York Times, August 17, 1973. Another case was reported in the August 24, 1974, San Francisco Examiner article by Ken Wong, "Foe of President Park: Death Threat to Korean Here."

These are only a few published cases. But there are many other cases more covertly and cautiously handled. Recently the Park regime has more than doubled KCIA operatives in the Korean Embassy and still carries out such illegal operations in the United States as I have so far described.

Why I Resign

One day in late April, 1973, I was astonished to learn that my senior assistant, Mr. Hyohk Hoon Han, a long-time career civil service officer, was abruptly recalled to Seoul without post and was replaced by a new non-career appointee of the regime without good reason.

Knowing clearly by then Park's totalitarian intentions, Mr. Han quietly resigned and chose to remain in the United States, whereupon the Seoul government sternly instructed me to bring him back to Korea at any cost. I refused! Fierce telephone exchanges between the Seoul government and myself followed about a week—Seoul insisting on his forced return, and I firmly refusing the threatening order.

In one telephone call from Seoul, Park's Minister of Culture and Information specifically told me in argot to frame up Mr. Han in such a way—implying, for example, "communist agent"—to make the United States government extradite him.

I was shocked! I could not believe my own ear. That fanatic regime was now ordering me to commit a crime against innocent persons. There was no more doubt in my mind that South Korea had become a complete police state.

All these meetings in Seoul and at the Embassy in Washington during the past 10 weeks clearly indicated a terrible conspiracy against my own people, against American friends, and against humanity. That corrupt, dictatorial regime was instructing me to disseminate false information and erect a facade of democracy in the United States to retain American support and military aid.

I was infuriated, disillusioned and deeply saddened. I was determined to resign.

On Monday, June 4, 1973, when I went to the Embassy, the KCIA station chief called me to his office. It was an interrogation. That ended for the time being shortly before lunch hours.

My suspicions now hardened that my family had been watched in the past four or five days for strangely enough, at our apartment, we had constantly had unexpected visitors—Korean news correspondent, Embassy staff and their families—every day from morning till well after midnight.

I was very afraid. I felt real danger. Everybody knew the KCIA station chief was the organizer of the 1967 mass kidnapping of Korean students in West Germany. And now Seoul wanted two former government employees forcibly brought back to Korea for reprisal.

I was convinced that now my simple resignation would not suffice to stop it. I had to move fast. I had to seek an immediate protection of my family, myself, my former assistants and their families.

I did not return to the Embassy that afternoon. Next morning, I denounced Park's dictatorship in a public statement, and sought political asylum in the United States.

At about 2 a.m., the day after my defection, two Korean men came around the house of my friend, Julie Moon, a Korean journalist, whose entire family was terrified. Recently a similar incident took place. A Korean man attempted to open the front door of her houhe. When a guest of the house called out and rushed to the door, the man ran down the hillside road.

As I have described, Park relies on both brute force and psychological pressure to stifle all voices of opposition, except a few token ones he keeps to impress the United States.

But his incredible repression is not just limited within South Korea. What is more incredible is that Park's KCIA arm is far stretched into the United States, illegally manipulating American institutions and intimidating Korean communities in this country.

Yet Park wants American aid and support.

Aiding Park's repressive regime is to become an active partner in a savage repression of the very institutions and beliefs the United States espoused and intended to encourage. And the United States will be in an armed league with dictator Park against democracy in Korea, and against the goals and interests of the United States.

Democracy has never been forced upon Korea. It is the will of the Korean people, clearly expressed in the 1919 Declaration of Korean Independence.

More imminent danger is that Park's continued repression of human rights will plunge the nation into chaos. The possibility of a head-on clash between the Park regime and the public demanding a return to democracy can never be ruled out.

In desperation, Park might be tempted to divert the public's attention to "North Korean threat" by creating an incident to involve the nation in military strife. Then the United States would also be caught in the middle of another Korean war. If this century taught us anything, it is never to ignore fanatics.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Right: South Korean Christian anti-Pak demonstrators clashed on Oct. 9, 1974 in Seoul with the puppet riot police.

Below: A dissident south Korean Catholic priest was seized by police on Sep. 27, 1974 when he joined in the anti-dictatorship demonstration unfolded in Seoul.

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